

# **Report to Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations**

Submitted Pursuant to  
Public Law 99-190  
and  
Public Law 98-164

*June 6, 1986*





LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

June 6, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker:

(Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to Public Law 99-190, I am transmitting herewith the report on the activities of countries within the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

This report assesses the degree of support of United States foreign policy in the United Nations context by the governments of countries which are members of the United Nations.

In addition, this report includes the report required of the Secretary of State under Section 117 of Public Law 98-164 on the performance of UN member countries in international organizations.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN



REPORT TO CONGRESS ON  
VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS  
DURING 1985

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I

INTRODUCTION



REPORT TO CONGRESS ON  
VOTING PRACTICES IN THE UNITED NATIONS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This is the third annual report on the "comparison of the overall voting practices in the principal bodies of the United Nations," submitted to the Congress pursuant to PL 98-151 and PL 98-164. The main purpose of this report is to highlight those parts of a country's performance in multilateral fora which most directly affect its bilateral relationship with the United States. Preparation of the report therefore entails close collaboration between the Secretary of State and the Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

This report covers all recorded plenary votes cast at the regular session of the 40th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in the fall of 1985, and the votes of the 15 states which were members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in 1985. At the 40th UNGA the 159 member states debated a wide variety of issues. They adopted a record number (353) of resolutions and decisions, more than half of which (198) were decided without a vote or by consensus. Some 201 issues were decided by vote; in a number of cases, votes were held on separate paragraphs as well as on the entire resolution.

The resolutions adopted by the 40th UNGA covered a wide range: terrorism, the Soviet invasion and continued occupation of Afghanistan, the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the Arab-Israel conflict, apartheid, Namibia, arms control, outer space, human rights in various countries, economic development, the UN's biennial budget, and other topics.

Votes on some issues, discussed later in this report, had particular importance for American interests and were singled out for special attention. One group of such resolutions concerns the issue of name-calling, meaning criticism of the United States or its policies by name. At the 40th UNGA we worked hard to defeat name-calling paragraphs in resolutions on Namibia, the Middle East, and Palestine.

## WHAT UN VOTES MEAN

The annual review of UN voting patterns and practices provides a benchmark for assessing the attitudes, policies, and decisions of UN member states on questions that come before the General Assembly and the Security Council. In this sense, the data in this report provide a fairly accurate picture of a country's general orientation in multilateral fora, and on the degree to which, on issues of importance to the United States, it supports the U.S. position. These data do not, however, give the full picture. For example, they cannot include any quantifiable measurement of behind-the-scenes support for, or opposition to, United States policies in UN fora.

To the extent that United Nations actions involve central issues which frequently affect major U.S. interests, the actions of member states in the UN are important to us. Although they are not legally binding on member states, UNGA decisions determine the policies of UN bodies; focus world attention on some problems and away from others; define for many societies what constitutes a problem; and help shape the context in which the United States must operate with regard to important matters. Consequently, votes in the UN are often regarded, rightly or wrongly, as expressions of world opinion on major issues.

In examining the voting record of UN member states, it should be borne in mind that behavior in the United Nations is but one dimension of a country's relations with the United States. Economic, strategic, and political factors can be -- and often are -- more important to U.S. interests and policies. But even when this is in fact the case, no country's behavior inside the UN is irrelevant to its bilateral relations with the United States. Because decisions and policies reached in key UN bodies have relevance, so do the votes and actions of member states in those fora.

## THE SCORE SHEET

The United States made progress at the 40th UNGA in overcoming the bloc voting which characterizes UN decision-making. There were slight upward shifts in the level of vote coincidence between the United States and major regional groupings, as well as upward shifts by individual countries. These trends reflect to a large degree the results of our continuing efforts to get member states to take seriously the precise language in resolutions, rather than merely endorse resolutions whose packaging is deceptively attractive but whose contents are seriously flawed.

The 40th UNGA took important affirmative steps that support U.S. policy goals. We obtained passage of resolutions condemning hostage-taking and terrorism by the Security Council and the General Assembly, respectively. As noted, we took strong exception to debate remarks and language in resolutions containing attacks on the United States, its friends and allies. We succeeded in deleting six invidious references to the U.S. in draft resolutions on Namibia. The UNGA demanded, by record majorities, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. In votes culminating nearly two years of work in the Human Rights Commission, the 40th UNGA passed for the first time, with the support of countries from all regional groups, resolutions which criticized human rights abuses in Afghanistan and Iran.

#### KEY VOTES

Not all votes cast in the General Assembly have the same weight or importance to the United States. Well before the start of the UNGA, the United States identified issues on the UNGA agenda which directly affect American national interests, and made clear to other UN members its positions on those issues. This process of intensive consultation began in the summer, continued during the General Assembly, and shifted as needed to take account of new issues which arose.

Using as a criterion the votes on issues of particular importance and on which we lobbied other governments, we can measure with some accuracy a country's level of support for the U.S. in the UNGA. It must be noted, though, that in some cases the resulting resolutions were adopted by consensus. For example, the resolutions on terrorism and hostage-taking -- top-priority issues for the United States -- were adopted by consensus in the UNGA plenary and the UNSC. Similarly, the U.S. joined unanimous decisions to support the UN Secretary General's initiative for a World Conference on Drug Abuse Control in 1987, and to endorse an OAU initiative for a special session of the General Assembly in April 1986 on the critical economic situation in Africa. The list of key issues also excludes the Antarctica item. Although this issue is an important one for us, because we wish to preserve the Antarctic Treaty -- which has furthered environmental protection, scientific research, and cooperation in a peaceful environment for a quarter century -- it was not included in the list of key issues for methodological reasons, since the U.S. and other Treaty partners did not participate in any of the votes on the unsatisfactory resolutions put forward.

Of the 353 resolutions and decisions adopted by the 40th UNGA, the United States joined consensus on 198, abstained on 37, did not participate on 3, and cast yes or no votes on 115. From all 201 recorded votes (including procedural and paragraph votes), the U.S. chose ten key items because of their special importance to U.S. values and interests. These were issues on which we lobbied intensively in the United Nations and in capitals. These votes were:

1. The resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia.
2. The resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.
3. A resolution on human rights in Afghanistan, the first to be adopted by the UNGA.
4. A resolution on human rights in Iran.
5. The challenge to Israel's credentials, which has become the annual climax of the effort to bar Israel from participating in UN bodies. Administration policy and Congressional legislation require that the United States withdraw from, and withhold funding to, the United Nations General Assembly or any specialized agency of the United Nations system that excludes Israel or denies it full rights of membership.
6. A U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons.
7. A U.S. proposal to delete criticism of U.S. policy from a resolution on Namibia.
8. A U.S. proposal to delete criticism of U.S. policy from a resolution on the Middle East.
9. A resolution criticizing the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua.
10. A resolution on the 1986-87 biennium budget. This was the most important vote in the budget and fiscal area.

#### NAME-CALLING

Before and during the 40th General Assembly, the U.S. made clear that deletion of clauses in resolutions criticizing the United States by name was a top priority. This policy was developed to counter the unacceptable UN practice of selective condemnation of the U.S. by name, a practice not applied to the Soviet Union in the resolution on Afghanistan or to Vietnam in the resolution on Cambodia. Votes on name-calling clauses can

properly be used to measure a country's attitude toward the United States. These votes were separate from votes taken on substantive resolutions into which the name-calling references had been inserted. In other words, in asking countries to oppose name-calling, the U.S. was not asking them to change their positions on the broader issues in the resolutions, such as apartheid, Namibia, or the Arab-Israel conflict.

The United States lobbied hard against the introduction of such discriminatory references into these resolutions when they were in the drafting stage. For the first time in years, the drafts presented to the 40th UNGA on apartheid and decolonization contained no hostile references to the U.S., because of our success during the 39th UNGA in securing elimination of such references from draft resolutions on this item and because of successful U.S. lobbying against their reinsertion at the 40th UNGA. At the 40th UNGA, there were only nine hostile references to the U.S. by name in draft resolutions (six in Namibia texts and three in Middle East-related texts). The U.S. asked that separate votes be conducted on all nine references, and succeeded in deleting the six in the Namibia texts. The three in the Middle East-related texts were retained.

#### OVERALL VOTING COINCIDENCE

During the 40th UNGA, the average voting coincidence of all other United Nations members with the United States was 22.5 percent. Despite modest upward shifts by some countries compared to the 39th UNGA, the overall pattern of voting coincidence remained essentially unchanged. The highest levels of voting agreement were registered by Israel (91.5 percent), which is not a member of a regional group, and by our NATO allies; the lowest levels were registered by the Arab group, by the Warsaw Pact, and by other countries not members of the Warsaw Pact but closely associated with the Soviet Union.

#### REGIONAL PATTERNS

##### Western Countries

As in previous UNGAs, Western countries registered higher voting coincidence with the United States than did other groups. For example: the United Kingdom (86.6%), the FRG (84.4%), France (82.7%), Belgium (82.3%), Italy (81.9%), Luxembourg (80.2%), The Netherlands (76.3%), and Portugal (75.0%). Western countries' overall voting coincidence on Middle East and African issues was 53.7 and 78.8 percent respectively.

## Latin America

In Latin America (which includes all states in Central America, South America, and the Caribbean), the highest degrees of voting coincidence were registered by Grenada (71.7%), St. Christopher (50.0%), Belize (37.8%), Paraguay (35.4%), St. Vincent (32.7%), Chile (31.4%) and El Salvador (30.2%); the lowest, by Cuba (6.2%), Nicaragua (8.4%), Guyana (13.9%), and Mexico (14.5%). On Middle East issues, the overall voting coincidence with the United States was 23.0 percent; on African issues, 24.1 percent.

## Africa

In Africa, the highest levels of voting coincidence with the U.S. were reached by the Ivory Coast (27.3%), Malawi (26.9%), Liberia (23.7%), and Zaire (23.1%); the lowest, by Angola (3.5%), Algeria (5.1%), and Mozambique (5.9%). The generally lower voting coincidences with the U.S. of this group reflected, in part, sharp differences of view on African and Middle East issues. On those subjects, voting coincidence averaged 6.6 percent and 13.5 percent respectively. The magnitude of the impact of voting differences on these issues is accentuated by the fact that votes on these subjects comprised almost 39% of all votes taken by the 40th UNGA.

## Asia and the Pacific

In Asia, the highest levels of coincidence with the U.S. were held by Japan (66.3%), Australia (60.2%), and New Zealand (55.3%); the lowest, by South Yemen (5.7%), Laos (5.9%), Afghanistan (6.2%), and Vietnam (6.5%). Although the overall group average was 17.0 percent, the level of coincidence for the Arab group, most of whose members are simultaneously members of the Asian group, was 12.2 percent. On Middle East issues, Arab voting coincidence with the United States was 12.0 percent, while for the entire Asian group it was 15.8 percent. The Arab group's level of voting coincidence on African issues was 1.7 percent; for the entire Asian group the level was 11.7 percent.

## Eastern Europe

The level of voting coincidence with the United States was universally low, with an overall average of 12.4 percent. On Middle East issues, the coincidence was 11.7 percent; on African issues, the coincidence percentage was zero.

## SOME CONCLUSIONS

There was some progress in persuading others to vote with the U.S. at the UN, though the overall figures of voting coincidence remain low. In several cases, the group averages of voting coincidence were higher than those of the previous year. The African group went from a coincidence level of 12.8 percent in 1984 to 15.1 percent in 1985. Similarly, Western Europe went from 55.4 percent in 1984 to 59.2 percent in 1985; Asia and the Pacific, from 14.9 percent to 17.0 percent. The Americas Group, at 23.7 percent, remained roughly the same as in 1984.

On name-calling, the record was positive in terms of our success in reducing the number of explicit critical references to the United States, as well as in persuading a majority of the UNGA to expunge six of the nine references actually introduced. In approving only three such references, the 40th UNGA marked a sharp reduction from preceding years -- an important step toward elimination of the double standard applied over the last decade by many member states. It was significant that the nine resolutions on apartheid did not contain any explicit attacks against the United States. This was an important accomplishment in making countries aware of their accountability on name-calling, an issue of central concern to the United States.

Despite some weakening of the practice, bloc politics continue to be an important factor in UN voting. On issues where regional or other groups can successfully impose on a member positions which conflict with U.S. interests, the U.S. often finds itself in the minority and the member's voting coincidence with the U.S. is naturally lower. For example, as noted earlier, almost 39 percent of plenary votes in the 40th UNGA dealt with southern African and Middle East issues. These issues often commanded automatic support from virtually every member of the African and Arab groups, regardless of the merits of the texts. On such votes the United States position is almost always in the minority and rarely gains majority support except when the focus of attention is on an extraneous issue such as name-calling and a specific clause in a resolution is put to a separate vote. A similar situation exists with regard to budgetary questions. At the 40th UNGA, the U.S. position of opposing budget increases was consistently rejected by the majority of UN members, mainly developing countries.

The overall low coincidence of voting behavior between the U.S. and the majority of UN members reflects these structural factors. This phenomenon of bloc voting, however, cannot justify any lessening of the scrutiny which the U.S. gives to the voting performance of individual countries. The U.S. must

continue to make clear that it cannot accept from a nation with which it enjoys good bilateral relations the excuse that group solidarity required it to vote in favor of resolutions critical of the U.S. or harmful to U.S. interests. If we were to adopt an approach that discounted opposition where bloc positions are strong, we would in effect be tacitly accepting the bloc system.

On disarmament issues, bloc dynamics do not always govern voting patterns. The United States therefore has a better chance of seeing its positions endorsed by a majority of members, particularly since there is a divergence of views among developing countries on many aspects of disarmament.

#### A NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The tables in this report reflect country voting coincidence with the United States in the 40th UNGA plenary. The percentage figure is computed on the basis of all recorded plenary votes, including procedural motions and paragraph votes. The computation excludes issues approved without vote, by consensus, or on which either the U.S. or the country with which it is being compared abstained.

Member states of the 40th UNGA approved, without vote, 198 resolutions and decisions. This included resolutions on such important issues as terrorism, the Secretary General's initiative for a World Conference on Drug Abuse Control in 1987, and the OAU request for a special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa. Recorded votes produced 156 resolutions and decisions.

The percentage of voting coincidence is calculated on the basis of Yes/No votes only: the number of times in which identical votes (yes/yes or no/no) were cast by the United States and a given country, divided by the total number of times in which the United States and the other country voted yes or no. Abstentions and absences are excluded from the tally of identical votes, but are taken into account because they lower the denominator of the fraction.

This is the same method as that used in the reports on the 38th and 39th UNGAs, and the results of the 40th UNGA can thus be compared with those of the two General Assemblies which preceded it. However, both the subjects and contents of resolutions vary from year to year, and statistical comparisons cannot be precise.

Table 1 is subdivided by geographic regions. Tables 2 through 8 provide information on voting coincidence according to significant regional or political groupings.

II

THE FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL PLENARY VOTES



Table 1

UN VOTING RECORD\*  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES\*\*  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

	<u>A</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>A</u>	
Ivory Coast	27.3						Gambia 14.9
Malawi	26.9						Zambia 14.9
Liberia	23.7						Nigeria 14.7
Zaire	23.1						Zimbabwe 14.6
Mauritius	22.1						Djibouti 14.3
Swaziland	22.0						Tunisia 13.9
Equatorial Guinea	21.2						Ghana 13.2
Central African Rep.	20.9						Uganda 13.2
Gabon	19.7						Burkina Faso 13.1
Senegal	19.3						Guinea Bissau 12.2
Togo	19.0						Comoros 12.1
Sierra Leone	18.3						Guinea 12.1
Cameroon	18.0						Cape Verde 11.9
Chad	18.0						Seychelles, The 11.9
Niger	17.6						Congo 11.3
Botswana	17.4						Tanzania 11.3
Rwanda	17.4						Mali 11.1
Kenya	16.7						Madagascar 10.6
Somalia	16.3						Sao Tome & Principe 10.3
Mauritania	16.1						Ethiopia 9.3
Lesotho	16.0						Benin 8.8
Burundi	15.9						Libya 6.9
Morocco	15.9						Mozambique 5.9
Sudan	15.5						Algeria 5.1
Egypt	15.3						Angola 3.5

Group Average

15.1

Table contains all countries which participated in the 40th UNGA, September-December 1985.

\*\* Table reflects all votes recorded in UNGA plenary, including votes on separate paragraphs.

Table 1UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLYALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>A S I A</u>	<u>A N D</u>	<u>T H E</u>	<u>P A C I F I C</u>
Japan	66.3	Bhutan	13.9
Australia	60.2	Oman	13.6
New Zealand	55.3	Saudi Arabia	13.6
Solomons	48.1	Vanuatu	13.4
Samoa	27.4	Lebanon	13.1
Fiji	26.0	Bahrain	12.8
Singapore	23.6	Qatar	12.8
Papua New Guinea	23.1	Emirates	12.8
Thailand	22.4	Maldives	12.5
Philippines	22.3	Kuwait	12.2
Kampuchea	21.4	Cyprus	11.6
Nepal	18.0	Iran	11.3
Burma	17.1	Mongolia	9.9
Sri Lanka	16.8	Yemen (A.R.)	9.0
Malaysia	16.3	India	8.9
Bangladesh	16.1	Iraq	8.7
Pakistan	16.1	Syria	8.1
China	15.9	Viet Nam	6.5
Brunei	15.3	Afghanistan	6.2
Indonesia	14.3	Laos	5.9
Jordan	14.2	Yemen (P.D.R.)	5.7

Group Average

17.0

Table 1UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLYALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>T H E</u>	<u>A M E R I C A S</u>
Grenada	71.7
Canada	69.8
St. Christopher & Nevis	50.0
Belize	37.8
Paraguay	35.4
St. Vincent & Grenadines	32.7
Chile	31.4
El Salvador	30.2
Honduras	29.8
Costa Rica	29.1
Colombia	27.9
St. Lucia	26.2
Guatemala	25.2
Antigua & Barbuda	25.0
Dominican Republic	25.0
Ecuador	24.6
Dominica	24.2
Haiti	23.8
Jamaica	22.7
Barbados	20.3
Panama	19.7
Venezuela	19.0
Bahamas	18.6
Bolivia	18.5
Uruguay	18.1
Trinidad & Tobago	17.9
Peru	17.8
Argentina	16.4
Suriname	16.2
Brazil	16.0
Mexico	14.5
Guyana	13.9
Nicaragua	8.4
Cuba	6.2
Group Average	23.7

Table 1

UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>W E S T E R N</u>	<u>E U R O P E</u>
United Kingdom	86.6
Federal Rep. Germany	84.4
France	82.7
Belgium	82.3
Italy	81.9
Luxembourg	80.2
Netherlands	76.3
Portugal	75.0
Iceland	62.4
Norway	61.2
Denmark	58.3
Spain	55.6
Ireland	51.0
Sweden	42.2
Austria	40.0
Finland	39.8
Turkey	38.1
Greece	33.3
Malta	16.5
Group Average	59.2

<u>N O</u>	<u>A F F I L I A T I O N</u>
Israel	91.5

<u>E A S T E R N</u>	<u>E U R O P E</u>
Poland	14.8
Romania	14.6
Hungary	12.3
Ukraine	12.3
Bulgaria	12.2
Byelorussia S.S.R.	12.2
Czechoslovakia	12.2
German Democratic Rep.	12.2
USSR	12.2
Yugoslavia	11.9
Albania	6.7
Group Average	12.4

UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

N A T O

United Kingdom	86.6
Federal Rep. Germany	84.4
France	82.7
Belgium	82.3
Italy	81.9
Luxembourg	80.2
Netherlands	76.3
Portugal	75.0
Canada	69.8
Iceland	62.4
Norway	61.2
Denmark	58.3
Spain	55.6
Turkey	38.1
Greece	33.3
Group Average	67.9

UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLYALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>W E S T E R N</u>	<u>E U R O P E A N</u>	<u>A N D</u>	<u>O T H E R S</u>	<u>G R O U P</u>
	United Kingdom		86.6	
	Federal Rep. Germany		84.4	
	France		82.7	
	Belgium		82.3	
	Italy		81.9	
	Luxembourg		80.2	
	Netherlands		76.3	
	Portugal		75.0	
	Canada		69.8	
	Iceland		62.4	
	Norway		61.2	
	Australia		60.2	
	Denmark		58.3	
	Spain		55.6	
	New Zealand		55.3	
	Ireland		51.0	
	Sweden		42.2	
	Austria		40.0	
	Finland		39.8	
	Turkey		38.1	
	Greece		33.3	
	Malta		16.5	
	Group Average		59.6	

UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>W</u> <u>A</u> <u>R</u> <u>S</u> <u>A</u> <u>W</u>	<u>P</u> <u>A</u> <u>C</u> <u>T</u>
Poland	14.8
Romania	14.6
Hungary	12.3
Ukraine	12.3
Bulgaria	12.2
Byelorussia	12.2
Czechoslovakia	12.2
German Dem. Rep.	12.2
USSR	12.2
Group Average	12.8

Table 5UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLYALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>A</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>P</u>
Somalia								16.3
Mauritania								16.1
Morocco								15.9
Sudan								15.5
Egypt								15.3
Djibouti								14.3
Jordan								14.2
Tunisia								13.9
Oman								13.6
Saudi Arabia								13.6
Lebanon								13.1
Bahrain								12.8
Qatar								12.8
Emirates								12.8
Kuwait								12.2
Yemen (A.R.)								9.0
Iraq								8.7
Syria								8.1
Libya								6.9
Yemen (P.D.R.)								5.7
Algeria								5.1
Group Average								12.2

UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>I S L A M I C</u>					<u>C O N F E R E N C E</u>				
Turkey				38.1	Oman				13.6
Gabon				19.7	Saudi Arabia				13.6
Senegal				19.3	Uganda				13.2
Sierra Leone				18.3	Lebanon				13.1
Cameroon				18.0	Burkina Faso				13.1
Chad				18.0	Bahrain				12.8
Niger				17.6	Qatar				12.8
Malaysia				16.3	Emirates				12.8
Somalia				16.3	Maldives				12.5
Bangladesh				16.1	Guinea Bissau				12.2
Mauritania				16.1	Kuwait				12.2
Pakistan				16.1	Comoros				12.1
Morocco				15.9	Guinea				12.1
Sudan				15.5	Iran				11.3
Egypt				15.3	Mali				11.1
Brunei				15.3	Yemen (A.R.)				9.0
Gambia				14.9	Iraq				8.7
Djibouti				14.3	Syria				8.1
Indonesia				14.3	Libya				6.9
Jordan				14.2	Yemen (P.D.R.)				5.7
Tunisia				13.9	Algeria				5.1

Group Average

14.1

Table 7UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLYALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)A S E A N

Singapore	23.6
Thailand	22.4
Philippines	22.3
Malaysia	16.3
Brunei	15.3
Indonesia	14.3
Group Average	18.8

UN VOTING RECORD  
40th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ALL UNGA PLENARY VOTES  
Percent Coincidence  
with U.S. Votes (Yes/No)

<u>N O N - A L I G N E D</u>		<u>M O V E M E N T</u>	
Grenada	71.7	Bangladesh	16.1
St. Christopher & Nevis	50.0	Mauritania	16.1
Belize	37.8	Pakistan	16.1
Colombia	27.9	Lesotho	16.0
Ivory Coast	27.3	Burundi	15.9
Malawi	26.9	Morocco	15.9
St. Lucia	26.2	Sudan	15.5
Ecuador	24.6	Egypt	15.3
Liberia	23.7	Gambia	14.9
Singapore	23.6	Zambia	14.9
Zaire	23.1	Nigeria	14.7
Jamaica	22.7	Zimbabwe	14.6
Mauritius	22.1	Djibouti	14.3
Swaziland	22.0	Indonesia	14.3
Kampuchea	21.4	Jordan	14.2
Equatorial Guinea	21.2	Bhutan	13.9
Central African Rep.	20.9	Guyana	13.9
Barbados	20.3	Tunisia	13.9
Gabon	19.7	Oman	13.6
Panama	19.7	Saudi Arabia	13.6
Senegal	19.3	Vanuatu	13.4
Togo	19.0	Ghana	13.2
Bahamas	18.6	Uganda	13.2
Bolivia	18.5	Lebanon	13.1
Sierra Leone	18.3	Burkina Faso	13.1
Cameroon	18.0	Bahrain	12.8
Chad	18.0	Qatar	12.8
Nepal	18.0	United Arab Emirates	12.8
Trinidad & Tobago	17.9	Maldives	12.5
Peru	17.8	Guinea Bissau	12.2
Niger	17.6	Kuwait	12.2
Botswana	17.4	Comoros	12.1
Rwanda	17.4	Guinea	12.1
Sri Lanka	16.8	Cape Verde	11.9
Kenya	16.7	Seychelles	11.9
Malta	16.5	Yugoslavia	11.9
Argentina	16.4	Cyprus	11.6
Malaysia	16.3	Congo	11.3
Somalia	16.3	Iran	11.3
Suriname	16.2	Tanzania	11.3

(CONTINUED)

Table 8

Mali	11.1	Libya	6.9
Madagascar	10.6	Vietnam	6.5
Sao Tome & Principe	10.3	Afghanistan	6.2
Ethiopia	9.3	Cuba	6.2
Yemen Arab Rep.	9.0	Laos	5.9
India	8.9	Mozambique	5.9
Benin	8.8	Yemen, P.D.R. of	5.7
Iraq	8.7	Algeria	5.1
Nicaragua	8.4	Angola	3.5
Syria	8.1		

Group Average

15.2

III

THE FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

KEY VOTES



S U M M A R Y

The Ten Key Votes  
Affecting Important U.S. Interests  
During the 40th United Nations General Assembly  
Fall 1985

The ten votes describe below were judged by the U.S. Mission to the UN as the most significant votes which affected U.S. interests during the 40th UN General Assembly.

The ten votes selected also reflect regional and functional distribution of issues. There are two votes on the Middle East (Israel's credentials and a resolution criticizing U.S. policy in the region); two on Asia (Kampuchea and Afghanistan); two on human rights (Afghanistan and Iran); one on arms control (prohibition on use of chemical and bacteriological weapons); one on Africa (Namibia); one on Central America (Nicaragua); and one on the budget (appropriations for biennium 1986-1987).

Vote totals shown for each vote are Yes, No, Abstain/Absent (Y - N - A/A), with the U.S. vote shown in parentheses.

1. Kampuchea. Resolution 40/7. Expresses conviction that the principal components of a just resolution of the Kampuchean question are the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the restoration of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny free of foreign interference.

Vote: 114 (U.S.) - 21 - 16.

2. Afghanistan. Resolution 40/12. Reaffirms right of Afghan people to determine their own form of government free from outside intervention, reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution to the problem, and calls for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

Vote: 122 (U.S.) - 19 - 12.

3. Human Rights in Afghanistan. Resolution 40/137. Expresses concern over widespread human rights violations.

Vote: 80 (U.S.) - 22 - 40.

4. Human Rights in Iran. Resolution 40/141. Expresses concern over allegations of arbitrary executions, torture, and inhuman and degrading treatment in Iran.

Vote: 53 (U.S.) - 30 - 45.

5. Israeli Credentials. Procedural motion that no action be taken on an amendment which would have rejected the credentials of Israel's delegation to the UNGA.

Vote: 80 (U.S.) - 41 - 20.

6. Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons. Resolution 40/92C. U.S.-sponsored resolution calling for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and urging the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate negotiations on a multilateral convention aimed at the elimination of chemical weapons.

Vote: 112 (U.S.) - 16 - 22.

7. Namibia. Vote to retain passage in resolution 40/97B which criticized the U.S. (The criticism was deleted.)

Vote: 54 - 63 (U.S.) - 29.

8. Middle East. Vote to retain passage in resolution 40/168A which criticized the U.S., stating that the U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation encouraged Israel to pursue aggressive and expansionist policies. (The criticism was retained.)

Vote: 64 - 33 (U.S.) - 41.

9. Central America. Resolution 40/188. Expresses concern at and deplores the unilateral trade embargo and other measures imposed on Nicaragua and calls for their revocation.

Vote: 91 - 6 (U.S.) - 49.

10. Budget. Resolution 40/253A. Adopts budget appropriations for biennium 1986-1987.

Vote: 127 - 10 (U.S.) - 11.

Table 9

KEY VOTES  
THE KEY ISSUES IN RANK ORDER BY REGION  
40TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FALL 1985

RESOLUTION	<div> Condemn Kampuchea Intervention  Condemn Afghanistan Intervention  Crit. of Human Rights Intervention  Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan  Accept Israeli Credentials  US Resolution on Chemical Weapons  Namibia: Criticize US Policy  Middle East: Criticize US Policy  Crit. of Trade Embargo Against Nicaragua  1986-87 Biennium Budget </div>										<div> Agree with US  Disagree  Abstain  Absent </div>			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T O T A L			
U.S.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
AFRICA														
Mauritius	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	7	1	1	1
Equatorial Guinea	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	7	1	2	0
Ivory Coast	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	6	1	3	0
Gabon	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	6	1	3	0
Togo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	6	1	3	0
Lesotho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	X	Y	Y	6	2	1	1
Botswana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	6	3	1	0
Kenya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6	4	0	0
Central African Rep.	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	5	1	4	0

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

RESOLUTION	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention Condemn Afghanistan Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Accept Human Rights Abuses in Iran US Resolution on Chemical Weapons Namibia: Criticize US Policy Middle East: Criticize US Policy Crit. of Trade Embargo Against Nicaragua 1986-87 Biennium Budget										Agree with US Disagree Abstain Absent			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T O T A L			
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
Chad	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	5	1	4	0
Rwanda	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	A	A	A	Y	5	1	4	0
Egypt	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	5	1	4	0
Senegal	Y	Y	Y	A	X	Y	N	Y	A	Y	5	2	2	1
Sierra Leone	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	A	A	N	Y	5	2	3	0
Niger	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	A	A	Y	5	2	3	0
Liberia	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	5	2	3	0
Cameroon	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	5	2	3	0
Morocco	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y	X	Y	5	3	0	2
Gambia	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	A	A	N	Y	4	1	2	3
Zaire	Y	Y	A	A	X	Y	N	A	A	Y	4	1	4	1
Swaziland	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	4	1	5	0
Comoros	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	X	Y	X	4	3	0	3
Djibouti	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y	X	Y	X	Y	4	3	0	3
Somalia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	A	Y	4	4	1	1
Zambia	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	4	2	0

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

RESOLUTION	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention Condemn Afghanistan Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Accept Israeli Credentials US Resolution on Chemical Weapons Namibia: Criticize US Policy Middle East: Criticize US Policy Crit. of Trade Embargo Against Nicaragua 1986-87 Biennium Budget										Agree with US Disagree Abstain Absent			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T O T A L			
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
Sudan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	4	5	0	1
Malawi	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	3	1	6	0
Guinea	Y	Y	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	3	3	0	4
Burundi	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	3	3	3	1
Ghana	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	3	3	3	1
Mauritania	Y	Y	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	3	4	2	1
Nigeria	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	4	3	0
Tunisia	Y	Y	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	5	2	0
Burkina Faso	Y	Y	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	5	2	0
Uganda	A	Y	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	4	4	0
Zimbabwe	A	Y	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	4	4	0
Tanzania	A	Y	A	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	5	3	0
Mali	Y	A	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	5	3	0
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	1	2	0	7
Cape Verde	A	A	A	A	X	Y	X	X	Y	Y	1	2	4	3
Guinea Bissau	X	A	A	A	A	Y	X	X	Y	Y	1	2	4	3
Sao Tome & Prin.	A	A	X	X	X	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	1	3	2	4
Benin	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	X	Y	Y	0	4	5	1

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

RESOLUTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL			
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
Mozambique	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	4	0	6
Congo	N	A	A	A	X	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	5	4	1
Madagascar	A	N	A	X	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	5	4	1
Algeria	A	A	A	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	6	4	0
Ethiopia	N	N	N	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	7	3	0
Angola	N	N	N	N	N	A	Y	X	Y	Y	0	8	1	1
Libya	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0	0
<u>ASIA &amp; THE PACIFIC</u>														
Fiji	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	8	1	1	0
Australia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Japan	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	A	A	7	0	3	0
Samoa, Western	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	7	1	2	0
Singapore	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	6	1	3	0
Philippines	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	6	1	3	0
Thailand	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	6	1	3	0
Kampuchea	Y	Y	Y	X	X	Y	N	X	X	Y	5	1	0	4

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

RESOLUTION	<div>Condemn Kampuchea Intervention Condemn Afghanistan Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Accept Israeli Credentials US Resolution on Chemical Weapons Namibia: Criticize US Policy Middle East: Criticize US Policy Crit. of Trade Embargo Against Nicaragua 1986-87 Biennium Budget</div>										Table 9			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T O T A L			
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
Solomon Islands	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y	N	X	X	Y	5	1	0	4
Papua New Guinea	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	N	X	Y	Y	5	2	2	1
Burma	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	5	2	3	0
Sri Lanka	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5	3	2	0
Nepal	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	4	1	5	0
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	A	A	Y	A	Y	4	2	3	1
China	Y	Y	Y	X	A	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	4	3	1	2
Pakistan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	A	Y	4	4	2	0
Bangladesh	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	Y	A	Y	4	4	2	0
Brunei	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	4	5	1	0
Malaysia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	6	0	0
Oman	Y	Y	Y	A	X	A	A	Y	A	Y	3	2	4	1
Maldives	Y	Y	A	A	N	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	3	4	3	0
Saudi Arabia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	Y	A	Y	3	5	2	0
Indonesia	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3	6	0	1
Vanuatu	A	Y	X	X	X	Y	X	X	Y	Y	2	2	1	5
Bhutan	Y	X	A	A	A	Y	A	Y	X	Y	2	2	4	2
Bahrain	Y	Y	A	N	N	A	Y	Y	X	Y	2	5	2	1
Kuwait	Y	Y	A	N	N	X	Y	Y	A	Y	2	5	2	1

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

RESOLUTION	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention Condemn Afghanistan Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Accept Israeli Credentials US Resolution on Chemical Weapons Namibia: Criticize US Policy Middle East: Criticize US Policy Crit. of Trade Embargo Against Nicaragua 1986-87 Biennium Budget										Agree with US Disagree Abstain Absent			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T O T A L			
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
United Arab Emir.	Y	Y	X	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	6	1	1
Qatar	Y	Y	X	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	6	1	1
Iran	X	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	6	0	2
Cyprus	X	A	A	A	Y	A	A	Y	Y	Y	1	3	5	1
Lebanon	A	Y	A	A	N	A	Y	Y	X	Y	1	4	4	1
Iraq	A	A	A	Y	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	1	5	4	0
India	A	A	N	A	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	0	4	6	0
Yemen Arab Rep.	X	X	X	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	6	1	3
Mongolia	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	0	8	0	2
Vietnam	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	0	8	0	2
Laos	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	0	8	0	2
Afghanistan	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	9	0	1
Syria	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0	0
Yemen, P. D. R. of	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0	0

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

RESOLUTION	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention Condemn Afghanistan Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Accept Israeli Credentials US Resolution on Chemical Weapons Namibia: Criticize US Policy Middle East: Criticize US Policy Crit. of Trade Embargo Against Nicaragua 1986-87 Biennium Budget										Agree with US Disagree Abstain Absent			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL			
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
<u>THE AMERICAS</u>														
Canada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	8	1	1	0
El Salvador	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	8	1	1	0
Chile	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	8	1	1	0
Honduras	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	Y	8	1	0	1
Dominican Rep.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Colombia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Grenada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	N	A	N	X	7	0	2	1
St. Christopher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	N	X	7	0	0	3
Antigua & Barbuda	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	7	1	2	0
Jamaica	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	7	1	2	0
Paraguay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	7	1	2	0
St. Vincent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	A	A	Y	7	1	2	0
Costa Rica	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	7	2	0	1
St. Lucia	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	A	A	X	6	0	2	2
Belize	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	X	X	Y	6	1	0	3
Guatemala	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	6	1	1	2
Ecuador	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	6	1	3	0
Barbados	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	Y	6	1	3	0

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

RESOLUTION	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention Condemn Afghanistan Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Accept Israeli Credentials US Resolution on Chemical Weapons Namibia: Criticize US Policy Middle East: Criticize US Policy Crit. of Trade Embargo Against Nicaragua 1986-87 Biennium Budget										Agree with US Disagree Abstain Absent			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL			
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
Panama	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	6	2	2	0
Venezuela	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	6	2	2	0
Peru	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	6	2	2	0
Argentina	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	6	2	2	0
Bolivia	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y	A	N	Y	Y	5	2	1	2
Uruguay	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	5	2	2	1
Bahamas	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	N	A	Y	Y	5	2	3	0
Brazil	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	5	2	3	0
Haiti	Y	Y	X	X	A	Y	N	A	Y	Y	4	2	2	2
Trinidad & Tobago	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	4	2	4	0
Mexico	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	A	Y	Y	4	3	3	0
Dominica	Y	Y	X	X	Y	X	X	A	A	X	3	0	2	5
Suriname	Y	Y	A	A	X	Y	A	X	Y	Y	3	2	3	2
Guyana	A	Y	X	X	A	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	2	3	3	2
Nicaragua	N	A	N	N	N	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	8	2	0
Cuba	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	10	0	0

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

RESOLUTION	Condemn Kampuchea Intervention Condemn Afghanistan Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Intervention Crit. of Human Rights Abuses in Afghanistan Accept Israeli Credentials US Resolution on Chemical Weapons Namibia: Criticize US Policy Middle East: Criticize US Policy Crit. of Trade Embargo Against Nicaragua 1986-87 Biennium Budget										Agree with US Disagree Abstain Absent			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL			
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N				
<u>WESTERN EUROPE</u>														
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	A	8	0	2	0
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	A	8	0	2	0
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	A	8	0	2	0
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	A	8	0	2	0
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	A	8	0	2	0
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	A	8	0	2	0
France	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	8	1	1	0
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	A	8	1	1	0
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A	Y	8	1	1	0
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Norway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	8	2	0	0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	A	A	7	0	2	1
Finland	A	A	A	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	5	2	3	0
Turkey	Y	Y	Y	N	A	Y	N	Y	A	Y	5	3	2	0
Malta	Y	Y	A	A	X	Y	N	A	Y	Y	4	2	3	1

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

Table 9

											<u>Table 3</u>				
<u>RESOLUTION</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
<u>U.S.</u>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N					
<u>NO AFFILIATION</u>															
Israel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	10	0	0	0	
<u>EASTERN EUROPE</u>															
Yugoslavia	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	4	3	3	0	
Romania	X	X	N	N	Y	Y	X	X	Y	A	2	3	1	4	
Albania	N	Y	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y	Y	X	2	5	0	3	
Hungary	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	7	0	2	
Poland	N	N	N	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	8	0	1	
Czechoslovakia	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	8	0	1	
USSR	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	8	0	1	
Ukrainian SSR	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	8	0	1	
Byelorussian SSR	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	8	0	1	
German Dem. Rep.	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	8	0	1	
Bulgaria	N	N	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	8	0	1	

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence

VOTE BY REGION ONI S R A E L IC R E D E N T I A L SA F R I C AFor acceptance of  
Israeli credentials

Botswana  
Cameroon  
Central African Rep.  
Chad  
Egypt  
Equatorial Guinea  
Gabon  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Malawi  
Mauritius  
Seychelles  
Swaziland  
Togo  
Zambia

For rejection of  
Israeli credentials

Algeria  
Angola  
Burkina Faso  
Comoros  
Djibouti  
Libya  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Morocco  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Tunisia

Abstain/absent

Benin  
Burundi  
Cape Verde  
Congo  
Ethiopia  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Madagascar  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Sao Tome & Principe  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Tanzania  
Uganda  
Zaire  
Zimbabwe

Table 10A S I A      A N D      T H E      P A C I F I CFor acceptance of  
Israeli credentials

Australia  
Burma  
Cyprus  
Fiji  
Japan  
Nepal  
New Zealand  
Philippines  
Samoa, Western  
Singapore  
Solomon Islands  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand

For rejection of  
Israeli credentials

Afghanistan  
Bahrain  
Bangladesh  
Brunei  
Indonesia  
Iran  
Iraq  
Kuwait  
Laos  
Lebanon  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Mongolia  
Pakistan  
Qatar  
Saudi Arabia  
Syria  
United Arab Emirates  
Vietnam  
Yemen Arab Rep.  
Yemen, P. D. R. of

Abstain/absent

Bhutan  
China  
India  
Jordan  
Kampuchea  
Oman  
Papua New Guinea  
Vanuatu

Table 10T H E   A M E R I C A S

<u>For acceptance of Israeli credentials</u>	<u>For rejection of Israeli credentials</u>	<u>Abstain/absent</u>
Antigua & Barbuda	Cuba	Guyana
Argentina	Nicaragua	Haiti
Bahamas		Suriname
Barbados		
Belize		
Bolivia		
Brazil		
Canada		
Chile		
Colombia		
Costa Rica		
Dominica		
Dominican Rep.		
Ecuador		
El Salvador		
Grenada		
Guatemala		
Honduras		
Jamaica		
Mexico		
Panama		
Paraguay		
Peru		
St. Christopher		
St. Lucia		
St. Vincent		
Trinidad & Tobago		
Uruguay		
Venezuela		

Table 10

W E S T E R N   E U R O P E

<u>For acceptance of Israeli credentials</u>	<u>For rejection of Israeli credentials</u>	<u>Abstain/absent</u>
Austria		Malta
Belgium		Turkey
Denmark		
Finland		
France		
Germany, Fed. Rep.		
Greece		
Iceland		
Ireland		
Italy		
Luxembourg		
Netherlands		
Norway		
Portugal		
Spain		
Sweden		
United Kingdom		

N O   A F F I L I A T I O N

<u>For acceptance of Israeli credentials</u>	<u>For rejection of Israeli credentials</u>	<u>Abstain/absent</u>
Israel		

E A S T E R N   E U R O P E

<u>For acceptance of Israeli credentials</u>	<u>For rejection of Israeli credentials</u>	<u>Abstain/absent</u>
Romania	Bulgaria	Albania
Yugoslavia	Byelorussian SSR	Hungary
	Czechoslovakia	Poland
	German Dem. Rep.	
	Ukrainian SSR	
	USSR	

Table 11

VOTE BY REGION ON

K A M P U C H E A

A F R I C A

For withdrawal of  
foreign troops

Against withdrawal

Abstain/Absent

Botswana  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Central African Rep.  
Chad  
Comoros  
Djibouti  
Egypt  
Equatorial Guinea  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Morocco  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Swaziland  
Togo  
Tunisia  
Zaire  
Zambia

Angola  
Congo  
Ethiopia  
Libya

Algeria  
Benin  
Cape Verde  
Guinea Bissau  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Sao Tome & Prin.  
Seychelles  
Tanzania  
Uganda  
Zimbabwe

Table 11

<u>A S I A</u>	<u>A N D</u>	<u>T H E</u>	<u>P A C I F I C</u>
<u>For withdrawal of foreign troops</u>	<u>Against withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>	
Australia	Afghanistan	Cyprus	
Bahrain	Laos	India	
Bangladesh	Mongolia	Iraq	
Bhutan	Syria	Lebanon	
Brunei	Vietnam	Vanuatu	
Burma	Yemen, P. D. R. of		
China			
Fiji			
Indonesia			
Japan			
Jordan			
Kampuchea			
Kuwait			
Malaysia			
Maldives			
Nepal			
New Zealand			
Oman			
Pakistan			
Papua New Guinea			
Philippines			
Qatar			
Samoa, Western			
Saudi Arabia			
Singapore			
Solomon Islands			
Sri Lanka			
Thailand			
United Arab Emir.			

Table 11T H E   A M E R I C A SFor withdrawal of  
foreign troopsAgainst withdrawalAbstain/Absent

Antigua & Barbuda  
Argentina  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Canada  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Dominica  
Dominican Rep.  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Grenada  
Guatemala  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Jamaica  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
St. Christopher  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent  
Suriname  
Trinidad & Tobago  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

Cuba  
Nicaragua

Guyana  
Mexico

Table 11

W E S T E R N E U R O P E

<u>For withdrawal of foreign troops</u>	<u>Against withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
---	---------------------------	-----------------------

Austria		Finland
Belgium		
Denmark		
France		
Germany, Fed. Rep.		
Greece		
Iceland		
Ireland		
Italy		
Luxembourg		
Malta		
Netherlands		
Norway		
Portugal		
Spain		
Sweden		
Turkey		
United Kingdom		

N O A F F I L A T I O N

<u>For withdrawal of foreign troops</u>	<u>Against withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
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Israel		
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E A S T E R N E U R O P E

<u>For withdrawal of foreign troops</u>	<u>Against withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
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Yugoslavia	Albania	Romania
	Bulgaria	
	Byelorussian SSR	
	Czechoslovakia	
	German Dem. Rep.	
	Hungary	
	Poland	
	Ukrainian SSR	
	USSR	

VOTE BY REGION ONA F G H A N I S T A NA F R I C AFor withdrawal of  
foreign troops

Botswana  
Chad  
Comoros  
Djibouti  
Egypt  
Equatorial Guinea  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Morocco  
Niger  
Rwanda  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Togo

Against withdrawal

Angola  
Benin  
Ethiopia  
Libya

Abstain/Absent

Algeria  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Central African Rep.  
Congo  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mozambique  
Nigeria  
Sao Tome & Prin.  
Seychelles  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Tunisia  
Uganda  
Zaire  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

Table 12

<u>A S I A</u>	<u>A N D</u>	<u>T H E</u>	<u>P A C I F I C</u>
<u>For withdrawal of foreign troops</u>	<u>Against withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>	
Australia	Afghanistan	Bahrain	
Bangladesh	India	Bhutan	
Brunei	Laos	Burma	
China	Mongolia	Cyprus	
Fiji	Syria	Indonesia	
Japan	Vietnam	Iran	
Jordan	Yemen, P. D. R. of	Iraq	
Kampuchea		Kuwait	
Malaysia		Lebanon	
New Zealand		Maldives	
Oman		Nepal	
Pakistan		Qatar	
Papua New Guinea		Solomon Islands	
Philippines		Sri Lanka	
Samoa, Western		United Arab Emir.	
Saudi Arabia		Vanuatu	
Singapore		Yemen Arab Rep.	
Thailand			

T H E A M E R I C A SFor withdrawal of  
foreign troopsAgainst withdrawalAbstain/Absent

Antigua & Barbuda  
 Argentina  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Brazil  
 Canada  
 Chile  
 Colombia  
 Costa Rica  
 Dominican Rep.  
 El Salvador  
 Grenada  
 Honduras  
 Jamaica  
 Mexico  
 Panama  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 St. Christopher  
 St. Lucia  
 St. Vincent  
 Uruguay  
 Venezuela

Cuba  
 Nicaragua

Bahamas  
 Bolivia  
 Dominica  
 Ecuador  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Suriname  
 Trinidad & Tobago

Table 12W E S T E R N   E U R O P E

<u>For withdrawal of foreign troops</u>	<u>Against withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
---	---------------------------	-----------------------

Austria		Finland
Belgium		Malta
Denmark		
France		
Germany, Fed. Rep.		
Greece		
Iceland		
Ireland		
Italy		
Luxembourg		
Netherlands		
Norway		
Portugal		
Spain		
Sweden		
Turkey		
United Kingdom		

N O   A F F I L I A T I O N

<u>For withdrawal of foreign troops</u>	<u>Against withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
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Israel		
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E A S T E R N   E U R O P E

<u>For withdrawal of foreign troops</u>	<u>Against withdrawal</u>	<u>Abstain/Absent</u>
---	---------------------------	-----------------------

Albania	Bulgaria	Yugoslavia
	Byelorussian SSR	
	Czechoslovakia	
	German Dem. Rep.	
	Hungary	
	Poland	
	Romania	
	Ukrainian SSR	
	USSR	

40/7. The situation in Kampuchea

Date: 5 November 1985

Meeting: 63

Vote: 114-21-16 (recorded)

Draft: A/40/L.4 and Corr.1 and Add.1

The General Assembly.

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983 and 39/5 of 30 October 1984,

Recalling further the Declaration on Kampuchea 14/ and resolution 1 (I) 15/ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which offer the negotiating framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/5, 16/

Deploing that foreign armed intervention and occupation continue and that foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Kampuchea, thus causing continuing hostilities in that country and seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle waged against foreign occupation by the Coalition with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1985/155 of 30 May 1985 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing further that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces,

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\* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

14/ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

15/ Ibid., annex II.

16/ A/40/759.

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem that will provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3 and 39/5 and calls for their full implementation;

2. Reiterates its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, the restoration and preservation of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are the principal components of any just and lasting resolution of the Kampuchean problem;

3. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea <sup>17/</sup> and requests that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

5. Reaffirms its decision to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I); <sup>18/</sup>

6. Renews its appeal to all States of South-East Asia and others concerned to attend future sessions of the Conference;

7. Requests the Conference to report to the General Assembly on its future sessions;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

9. Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

10. Expresses its deep appreciation once again to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other national and international humanitarian organizations that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand;

11. Reiterates its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as are necessary;

12. Urges the countries of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

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<sup>17/</sup> A/CONF.109/9.

<sup>18/</sup> Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex II.

13. Reiterates the hope that, following a comprehensive political solution, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 40/7:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Finland, Guyana, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Cyprus, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Mozambique, Romania, Seychelles, Yemen.

40/12. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Date: 13 November 1985 Meeting: 74  
Vote: 122-19-12 (recorded) Draft: A/40/L.11

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolutions ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980, 35/37 of 20 November 1980, 36/34 of 18 November 1981, 37/37 of 29 November 1982, 38/29 of 23 November 1983 and 39/13 of 15 November 1984,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming further the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan, in contravention of the above principles, and its serious implications for international peace and security,

Noting the increasing concern of the international community over the continued and serious sufferings of the Afghan people and over the magnitude of social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees, and the continuing increase in their numbers,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a political solution of the grave situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 31/ and the status of the diplomatic process initiated by him,

Recognizing the importance of the initiatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for a political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

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\* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

31/ A/40/709-S/17527.

1. Reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;
2. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;
3. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;
4. Calls upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;
5. Renews its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 40/12:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe.

Absent: Bhutan, Mozambique, Romania, Seychelles, Yemen.

1. Reiterates that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the problem;
2. Reaffirms the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;
3. Calls for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan;
4. Calls upon all parties concerned to work for the urgent achievement of a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the creation of the necessary conditions which would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and honour;
5. Renews its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
6. Expresses its appreciation and support for the efforts and constructive steps taken by the Secretary-General, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him, in the search for a solution to the problem;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue those efforts with a view to promoting a political solution, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for the non-use of force, or threat of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to Member States a report on the situation at the earliest appropriate opportunity;
9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-first session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

**RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 40/12:**

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Cyprus, Finland, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe.

Absent: Bhutan, Mozambique, Romania, Seychelles, Yemen.

40/137. Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

Date: 13 December 1985  
Vote: 80-22-40 (recorded)

Meeting: 116  
Report: A/40/1007

The General Assembly.

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 350/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 351/ and the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 352/

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Emphasizing the obligation of all Governments to respect and protect human rights and to fulfil the responsibilities they have assumed under various international instruments,

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349/ See A/40/PV.29.

350/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

351/ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

352/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/55 of 15 March 1984, 353/ by which the Commission expressed its concern and anxiety at the continuing presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, by which the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights was requested to appoint a Special Rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/38 of 13 March 1985, by which the Commission expressed its profound concern at the grave and massive human rights violations in Afghanistan and urged the authorities in that country to put a stop to these violations, in particular the military repression being conducted against the civilian population of Afghanistan,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1985/147 of 30 May 1985, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session on the human rights situation in Afghanistan, including the human and material losses resulting from the bombardments of the civilian population,

Recalling further Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities resolution 1985/35, 354/ by which the Sub-Commission requested the Commission on Human Rights to ask the Special Rapporteur to look, in particular, into the fate of women and children as a consequence of the conflict in Afghanistan,

Having carefully examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan, 355/ which reveals continuing grave and massive violations of fundamental human rights in that country,

Recognizing that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims without protection or assistance,

Deploing the continuing refusal of the Afghan authorities to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur,

1. Commends the Special Rapporteur for his report on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan; 356/
2. Expresses its profound concern that, as revealed in the findings of the Special Rapporteur, disregard for human rights is more widespread, the conflict continues to engender human rights violations on a large scale and, as a result, not only the lives of individuals but the existence of whole groups of persons and tribes are endangered;
3. Expresses its deep concern that the Afghan authorities, with heavy support from foreign troops, are acting with great severity against their opponents and suspected opponents without any respect for the international human rights obligations which they have assumed;
4. Expresses also its deep concern at the severe consequences for the civilian population of indiscriminate bombardments and military operations primarily targeted on the villages and the agricultural structure;
5. Shares the conviction of the Special Rapporteur that the duration of the conflict increases the seriousness of the gross and systematic violations of human rights already existing in the country;
6. Expresses its profound distress and alarm, in particular, at the widespread violations of the right to life, liberty and security of person, including the commonplace practice of torture and summary executions of the régime's opponents, as well as increasing evidence of a policy of religious intolerance;

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353/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14), chap. II.

354/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II.

355/ See E/CW.4/1985/3.

356/ A/40/843, annex.

357/ A/40/843, annex.

7. Notes with great concern that such widespread violations of human rights that have already caused millions of people to flee their homes and country are still giving rise to large flows of refugees and displaced persons;

8. Calls upon the parties to the conflict to apply fully the principles and rules of international humanitarian law and to admit international humanitarian organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to facilitate their operations for the alleviation of the suffering of the people in Afghanistan;

9. Urges the authorities in Afghanistan to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur, in particular by allowing him to visit Afghanistan;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

11. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-first session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan, in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

**RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 40/137:**

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Romania, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Dominica, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Mozambique, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Yemen.

Bolivia and Iran announced that they were not participating in the vote.

40/141. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Date: 13 December 1985 Meeting: 116  
Vote: 53-30-45 (recorded) Report: A/40/1007

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 379/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 380/

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/27, of 11 March 1982 381/ and 1983/34 of 8 March 1983, 382/

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984, 383/ in which the Commission expressed deep concern at the continuing serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran and requested the appointment of a Special Representative on the situation of human rights in that country,

Recalling, in particular, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/39 of 13 March 1985, 384/ by which it decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for one year and requested him to present an interim report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and a final report to the Commission at its forty-second session,

Mindful of resolution 1985/17 of 29 August 1985 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 385/ in which the Sub-Commission expressed its alarm at the continuing reports of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Regretting that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has still not extended its full co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Representative, in particular, by not allowing the Special Representative to visit the country,

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\* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

379/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

380/ General Assembly resolution 2200 (A) (XXI), annex.

381/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1) chap. XXVI, sect. A.

382/ Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1) chap. XXVII, sect. A.

383/ Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1) chap. II, sect. A.

384/ Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22) chap. II, sect. A.

385/ See E/CN.4/1985/3.

Taking into account the specific and detailed allegations of grave and extensive violations of human rights to which the Special Representative refers in his interim report 386/ and to which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not responded,

Endorsing the conclusion of the Special Representative that continued monitoring of the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran is called for,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative and the general observations contained therein; 387/

2. Expresses its deep concern over the specific and detailed allegations of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran to which the Special Representative refers in his interim report, and, in particular, those related to the right to life, such as summary and arbitrary executions; the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to liberty and security of person and to freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention; the right to a fair trial; the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and to freedom of expression; and the right of religious minorities to profess and practise their own religion;

3. Endorses the conclusion of the Special Representative that, on the basis of information available to him, specific and detailed allegations concerning grave violations of human rights cannot be dismissed, and urgently appeals to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond satisfactorily to these allegations;

4. Urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 388/ to respect and ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, the rights recognized in that Covenant;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to study carefully the final report of the Special Representative, as well as other information pertaining to the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to consider further steps for securing effective respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in that country;

6. Urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission, and, in particular, to permit the Special Representative to visit that country;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative of the Commission;

8. Decides to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-first session, in order to examine this situation anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 40/141:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Spain, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

16/ A/40/874.

17/ A/40/874.

18/ General Assembly resolution 2200 (A) (XXI), annex.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominica, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.

Bolivia announced that it was not participating in the vote.

## KEY ISSUE NUMBER 5: ISRAELI CREDENTIALS

On October 14, 1985, on behalf of 18 Arab nations (Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen), Kuwait introduced an amendment to the draft resolution which the Credentials Committee had forwarded to the UNGA. If adopted, the amendment would have denied the credentials of the Israeli delegation to the 40th General Assembly.

Sweden raised a point of order on behalf of the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden), moving that no action be taken on the Kuwaiti amendment.

By a vote of 80 (U.S.) to 41, with 20 abstentions, the Swedish procedural motion was approved. As a result, the amendment proposed by Kuwait was not considered.

### Recorded Vote on Swedish Procedural Motion:

In favor: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Abstentions: Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Zimbabwe

## Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 77/ and of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington, on 10 April 1972, 78/

Noting with concern reports that chemical weapons have been used, as well as indications of their emergence in an increasing number of national arsenals,

Expressing concern over the increasing risk that chemical weapons may be resorted to again,

Noting international efforts to strengthen relevant international prohibitions, including efforts to develop appropriate fact-finding mechanisms,

Recalling its resolution 39/65 A of 12 December 1984 on chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons,

Rededicating its efforts to protect mankind from chemical and biological warfare,

1. Reaffirms the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemns all actions that contravene those obligations;
2. Welcomes the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons;
3. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations of a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction;
4. Calls upon all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 40/92 C:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Grenada, India, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Costa Rica, Dominica, Gambia, Kuwait, Mozambique, Seychelles.

KEY ISSUE NUMBER 7: CRITICISM OF U.S. IN RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

On December 13, 1985, the UNGA was considering a draft text on Namibia. One of its operative paragraphs read as follows:

Demands that racist South Africa and the United States Administration desist from their reprehensible positions in order to allow Namibia to attain its long overdue independence;

The U.S. requested a separate vote on the words "and the United States Administration."

Recorded Vote on the Words "and the United States Administration":

In favor: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Botswana, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, Qatar, Sao Tome, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Antigua, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kampuchea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, U.S., Zaire

Abstentions: Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, Cyprus, Egypt, Gambia, India, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Thus, by a vote of 54 to 63 (U.S.), with 29 abstentions, the words "and the United States Administration" did not receive the required majority and were deleted from the text of the resolution later adopted (resolution 40/97B).

KEY ISSUE NUMBER 8: CRITICISM OF U.S. IN MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION

On December 16, 1985, the UNGA was considering a draft text on the Middle East. One of its operative paragraphs read as follows:

Considers that the agreements on strategic cooperation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and would threaten the security of the region;

The U.S. requested a separate vote on this operative paragraph.

Recorded Vote on Entire Paragraph:

In favor: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK, U.S.

Abstentions: Antigua, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire

Thus the operative paragraph was approved by a vote of 64 to 33 (U.S.), with 41 abstentions, and it remained a part of the overall resolution later adopted (resolution 40/168A).

40/188. Trade embargo against Nicaragua

Date: 17 December 1985  
Vote: 91-6-49 (recorded)

Meeting: 119  
Report: A/40/989/Add.3

The General Assembly.

Recalling the relevant purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the fundamental principles that govern relations among the States of the international community,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 64/

Recalling Security Council resolution 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985,

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63/ TD/RS/CONF/19, annex II.

64/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in particular the principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that each country has the sovereign right to choose its own development policies and strategies,

Recalling all relevant articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/4 of 26 October 1984, in which the Assembly encouraged the efforts of the Contadora Group and all interested States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect fully the purposes and principles of the Contadora Act on Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984, 65/

Concerned that the unilateral trade embargo and other measures imposed on Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, which have been extended and broadened as from 1 November 1985, adversely affect the economy of the country, specifically its trade, and consequently its development plans,

Deeply concerned that said measures will not contribute to the economic and social development of Nicaragua and to the goals and objectives of the Contadora process,

Recalling the widespread concern expressed by the international community about the situation in Central America, aggravated by the trade embargo against Nicaragua,

Considering that the international community is unanimous in contributing to the economic and social progress of the countries of the area and to the reinforcing of the process of economic integration of the area, in order to contribute to the quest for a negotiated political solution to the regional crisis,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and inalienable right of Nicaragua and the rest of the States in the region to decide freely on their own political, economic and social systems, to develop their international relations according to their people's interests, free from outside interference, subversion, direct or indirect coercion or threats of any kind,

Deeply concerned that said trade embargo jeopardizes the principles of free trade and non-discrimination that should prevail among nations,

1. Regrets the recent trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and requests that those measures be immediately revoked;
2. Invites all States to promote and take concrete actions of co-operation in the economic and technological spheres in Central America, in particular to help reduce the negative effects of the trade embargo and other measures imposed against Nicaragua and to contribute to economic and social development and to regional economic integration;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 40/188:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica,\* Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

\* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

65/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1984, document S/16775, annex.

Against: Gambia, Grenada, Israel, Sierra Leone, St. Christopher and Nevis, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, Zaire.

Absent: Bahrain, Belize,\* Bhutan, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Honduras, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Solomon Islands, Sudan.

40/253. Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987

Date: 18 December 1985 Meeting: 122  
Votes: A - 127-10-11 (recorded) Report: A/40/1069  
B - 137-10-0 (recorded)  
C - 126-11-11 (recorded)

A

Budget appropriations for the biennium 1986-1987

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US 1,663,341,500 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

<u>Section</u>	<u>(US dollars)</u>
<u>Part I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination</u>	
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination .....	<u>45 090 200</u>
Total, part I	<u>45 090 200</u>
<u>Part II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities</u>	
2A. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	83 786 600
2B. Disarmament affairs activities .....	<u>9 853 500</u>
Total, part II	<u>93 640 100</u>
<u>Part III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization</u>	
3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization .....	<u>25 606 800</u>
Total, part III	<u>25 606 800</u>
<u>Part IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities</u>	
4. Policy-making organs (economic and social activities) .....	2 526 100
5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation .....	3 814 000
5B. Centre for Science and Technology for Development .....	4 230 300
5C. Regional Commissions Liaison Office .....	665 100
6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs .....	54 160 700
7. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development .....	20 218 300

<u>Section</u>	<u>(US dollars)</u>
8. Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters .	4 387 700
9. Transnational corporations .....	10 078 000
10. Economic Commission for Europe .....	26 767 900
11. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific .....	34 818 400
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean .....	45 293 700
13. Economic Commission for Africa .....	48 166 300
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia .....	33 707 500
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .....	60 135 300
16. International Trade Centre .....	8 041 300
18. United Nations Environment Programme .....	10 142 400
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) .....	8 610 400
20. International Drug Control .....	6 291 200
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ....	34 485 200
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator .....	5 708 300
23. Human rights .....	11 675 400
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation .....	<u>29 277 200</u>
Total, part IV	<u>463 200 700</u>
Part V. <u>International justice and law</u>	
25. International Court of Justice .....	10 500 800
26. Legal activities .....	<u>15 896 500</u>
Total, part V	<u>26 397 300</u>
Part VI. <u>Public information</u>	
27. Public information .....	<u>75 668 900</u>
Total, part VI	<u>75 668 900</u>
Part VII. <u>Common support services</u>	
28. Administration and management .....	321 993 400
29. Conference and library services .....	<u>288 823 600</u>
Total, part VII	<u>610 817 000</u>
Part VIII. <u>Special expenses</u>	
30. United Nations bond issue .....	<u>16 758 600</u>
Total, part VIII	<u>16 758 600</u>

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**Section****(US dollars)****Part IX. Staff assessment**

31. Staff assessment .....	275 416 800
Total, part IX	275 416 800

**Part X. Capital expenditures**

32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises .....	30 145 100
Total, part X	30 145 100

**Part XI. Special grants**

33. Grant to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research .....	600 000
Total, part XI	600 000
Grand Total	1 663 341 500

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2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(a) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(b) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(c) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium shall remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$19,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1986-1987 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment;

6. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraphs 1 and 5 above, an amount of \$24 million is specially appropriated for the year 1986 to finance a loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. This amount shall be placed in a special account in order to meet the expenses of the initial operations of the new agency for the calendar year 1986, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/96, paragraph 8, of 13 December 1979. The special account will be credited with repayments made by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 40/253 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Ukraine, USSR, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom.

Absent: Albania, Comoros, Dominica, Grenada, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, St. Christopher and Nevis, Viet Nam.

IV

THE SECURITY COUNCIL, 1985



THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1985:

INTRODUCTION

The Security Council held 74 meetings in 1985. Thirty-seven of these dealt with southern Africa (17 on Namibia, 6 on the situation in South Africa, and 14 on complaints from South Africa's neighbors). The Middle East was the subject of 16 meetings (5 on Lebanon, 2 on the situation in the territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war, 4 on Israel's attack on PLO headquarters in Tunis, and 5 on the Middle East situation in general).

The Council adopted 21 resolutions; 16 were adopted unanimously (four of these after separate paragraph votes had been taken). Three draft resolutions were vetoed: two on the Middle East (by the United States), and one on Namibia (by the United States along with the United Kingdom). The U.S. also exercised its veto power to delete three hostile paragraphs from a resolution sponsored by Nicaragua which condemned the U.S. trade embargo against that country, as well as to delete a paragraph calling for comprehensive sanctions from a resolution on South Africa (the United Kingdom also vetoed that paragraph).

The Council took a number of steps to combat terrorism. The most significant was the unanimous adoption of a U.S.-sponsored resolution condemning hostage-taking. In related actions in 1985, the President of the Council twice made statements expressing the full Council's condemnation of terrorist attacks: on October 9, in response to the "Achille Lauro" hijacking (Ambassador Walters); and on December 30, in connection with the attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports (the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso).

Table 13

S E C U R I T Y C O U N C I L S U M M A R Y: 1985

<u>Country</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Abstain</u>
U.S.	30	7: Lebanon South Africa Occupied territories Nicaragua (3) Namibia	7: Nicaragua Namibia Angola-South Africa (3) Tunisia raid South Africa
AUSTRALIA	42	0	2: Lebanon Occupied territories
BURKINA FASO	44	0	0
CHINA	44	0	0
DENMARK	42	0	2: Lebanon Occupied territories
EGYPT	43	0	1: Nicaragua
FRANCE	41	0	3: South Africa Occupied territories Namibia
INDIA	44	0	0
MADAGASCAR	44	0	0
PERU	44	0	0
THAILAND	43	0	1: Nicaragua
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	44	0	0
UKRAINE SSR	42	0	2: UNIFIL renewal (2)
USSR	42	0	2: UNIFIL renewal (2)
UK	32	2: South Africa Namibia	10: Lebanon Nicaragua (6) Namibia South Africa Occupied territories

SELECTED ISSUES

Hostage-taking. Condemns unequivocally all acts of hostage-taking and abduction. S/RES/579 (12/18/85). Adopted unanimously.

Nicaragua. Reaffirms support for the peace objectives of the Contadora group. S/RES/562 (5/10/85). Adopted unanimously, after 16 separate paragraph votes.

Occupied Territories. Deplores "repressive measures" by Israel against Arab population. S/17459 (9/13/85). Not adopted: 10 to 1 (U.S.) with 4 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, UK, France).

Lebanon.

- Condemns Israeli practices against civilians in southern Lebanon. S/17000 (3/12/85). Not adopted: 11 to 1 (U.S.) with 3 abstentions (Australia, Denmark, UK).
- Calls for humanitarian assistance and an end to violence against civilians caused by fighting around Palestinian refugee camps. S/RES/564 (5/31/85). Adopted unanimously.
- Six-month renewals of UN Interim Force in Lebanon. S/RES/561 (4/17/85) and S/RES/575 (10/17/85). Adopted 13 to 0 with 2 abstentions (Ukrainian SSR, USSR).

Tunisia-Israel. Condemns "acts of armed aggression" by Israel against PLO headquarters. S/RES/573 (10/4/85). Adopted by 14 to 0 with 1 abstention (U.S.).

South Africa.

- Condemns killings and arbitrary arrests by South African government. S/RES/560 (3/12/85). Adopted unanimously.
- Condemns apartheid system and calls for suspension of all new investment. S/RES/569 (7/26/85). Adopted 13 to 0 with 2 abstentions (UK, U.S.), after rejection of an amendment (because of U.S. and UK veto) calling for consideration of mandatory sanctions. Text of amendment not adopted appears in S/17363 (7/26/85); vote was 12 to 2 (UK and U.S.) with 1 abstention (France).

Namibia.

- Condemns South African-installed interim administration in Namibia and recommends selected voluntary sanctions against South Africa. S/RES/566 (6/19/85). Adopted 13 to 0 with 2 abstentions (UK, U.S.).
- Proposes imposition of specific mandatory sanctions against South Africa. S/17633 (11/15/85). Not adopted: 12 to 2 (UK, U.S.) with 1 abstention (France).

Angola-South Africa: Condemns South Africa for aggression. S/RES/567 (6/20/85). Adopted unanimously. Also S/RES/571 (9/20/85), S/RES/574 (10/7/85) and S/RES/577 (12/6/85) on same subject, all adopted unanimously after separate votes taken on a paragraph in each calling for assistance to strengthen Angola's defense capabilities. Votes on amendments were 14 to 0 with 1 abstention (U.S.).

Botswana-South Africa.

- Condemns attack and killings by South Africa. S/RES/568 (6/21/85). Adopted unanimously.
- Calls for compensation to be paid to Botswana by South Africa for June attack. S/RES/572 (9/30/85). Adopted unanimously.

Lesotho-South Africa: Condemns raid and killings, holds South Africa responsible. S/RES/580 (12/30/85). Adopted unanimously.

V

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SECURITY COUNCIL VOTING RECORDS,

LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTRY



AFGHANISTAN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 9 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ALBANIA

Member: Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 5 disagree, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	X
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

ALGERIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 5.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 6 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ANGOLA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 3.5

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 8 disagree, 1 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 25.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 1 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ARGENTINA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 2 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

AUSTRALIA

Member: Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 60.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions. [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

AUSTRIA

Member: Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 40.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

THE BAHAMAS

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BAHRAIN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 5 disagree, 2 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BANGLADESH

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 4 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BARBADOS

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 20.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BELGIUM

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 82.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

BELIZE

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 37.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	X
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BENIN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 8.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 4 disagree, 5 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BHUTAN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 2 disagree, 4 abstain, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	X
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BOLIVIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.5

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 1 abstain, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BOTSWANA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 3 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y,	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BRAZIL

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BRUNEI

Member: Asian Group, Islamic Conference, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 5 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BULGARIA

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 8 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

BURKINA FASO\*

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 5 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y /
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

\* New country name, adopted in October 1984; previously known as Upper Volta.

BURMA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BURUNDI

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 3 disagree, 3 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

BYELORUSSIAN SSR

Member: Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 8 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

CAMEROON

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

CANADA

Member: Western European and Others Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 69.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

CAPE VERDE

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 2 disagree, 4 abstain, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 20.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 1 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

CHAD

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 1 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

CHILE

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 31.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

CHINA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 3 disagree, 1 abstain, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

COLOMBIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 27.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

COMOROS

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 3 disagree, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

CONGO

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 5 disagree, 4 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

COSTA RICA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 29.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 2 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	X
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y*
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

- \* In a letter to the President of the General Assembly dated January 2, 1986, Costa Rica's Permanent Representative to the UN requested that this affirmative vote be changed to an abstention.

CUBA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 10 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

CYPRUS

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 3 disagree, 5 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 8 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

DENMARK

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, Nordic Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 58.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

DJIBOUTI

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 3 disagree, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

DOMINICA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 24.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 2 abstain, 5 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	X
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 25.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ECUADOR

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 24.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## EGYPT

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 1 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

### KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

EL SALVADOR

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 30.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 21.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 1 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ETHIOPIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 9.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 7 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

FIJI

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 26.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

FINLAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 39.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

FRANCE

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 82.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	A
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

GABON

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

GAMBIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 1 disagree, 2 abstain, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	X
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	N
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 8 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 84.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 2 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

GHANA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 3 disagree, 3 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

GREECE

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 33.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

GRENADA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 71.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 2 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	N
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

GUATEMALA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 25.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

GUINEA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 3 disagree, 4 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

GUINEA BISSAU

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 2 disagree, 4 abstain, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

GUYANA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 3 disagree, 3 abstain, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## HAITI

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 23.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 2 disagree, 2 abstain, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

HONDURAS

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 29.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 1 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

HUNGARY

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 7 disagree, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

ICELAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 62.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## INDIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 8.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 4 disagree, 6 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

INDONESIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 6 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## IRAN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 6 disagree, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

IRAQ

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 8.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 5 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## IRELAND

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 51.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ISRAEL

Member: No affiliation

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 91.5

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 10 agree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	N
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

ITALY

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 81.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

IVORY COAST

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 27.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

JAMAICA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 22.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 1 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

JAPAN

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 66.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

JORDAN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KAMPUCHEA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 21.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 1 disagree, 4 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KENYA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 4 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KUWAIT

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 5 disagree, 2 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	X
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

LAOS

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 5.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 8 disagree, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

LEBANON

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 4 disagree, 4 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

LESOTHO

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 2 disagree, 1 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## LIBERIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 23.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

LIBYA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 10 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

LUXEMBOURG

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 80.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

MADAGASCAR

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 10.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 5 disagree, 4 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

MALAWI

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 26.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 1 disagree, 6 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MALAYSIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 6 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MALDIVES

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.5

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 4 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MALI

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 5 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MALTA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.5

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MAURITANIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 4 disagree, 2 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MAURITIUS

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 22.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MEXICO

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.5

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 3 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MONGOLIA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 9.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 8 disagree, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

MOROCCO

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 3 disagree, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

MOZAMBIQUE

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 5.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 4 disagree, 6 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	X
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	X
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

NEPAL

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 1 disagree, 5 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

NETHERLANDS

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 76.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

NEW ZEALAND

Member: Western European and Others Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 55.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## NICARAGUA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 8.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 8 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

NIGER

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

NIGERIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 4 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

NORWAY

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 61.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

OMAN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 2 disagree, 4 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

PAKISTAN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 4 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

PANAMA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 2 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 23.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 2 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

PARAGUAY

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 35.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 1 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

PERU

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 2 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive. sanctions. [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

PHILIPPINES

Member: Asian Group, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 22.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

POLAND

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 8 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

PORTUGAL

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,\* NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 75.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

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\* As of January 1, 1986.

QATAR

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 6 disagree, 1 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ROMANIA

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 3 disagree, 1 abstain, 4 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	X
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

RWANDA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 1 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

WESTERN SAMOA

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 27.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 1 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 10.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 3 disagree, 2 abstain, 4 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	A
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SAUDI ARABIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 5 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SENEGAL

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 2 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SEYCHELLES

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 2 disagree, 7 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	X
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	X
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

SIERRA LEONE

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	N
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SINGAPORE

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 23.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SOLOMONS

Member: Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 48.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 1 disagree, 4 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SOMALIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 4 disagree, 1 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SPAIN

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community,\* NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 55.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 1 disagree, 1 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

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\* As of January 1, 1986.

SRI LANKA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 3 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 50.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	N
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

ST. LUCIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 26.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 2 abstain, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 32,7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 7 agree, 1 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SUDAN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 15.5

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 5 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	X
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SURINAME

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 16.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 2 disagree, 3 abstain, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SWAZILAND

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 22.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 1 disagree, 5 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

SWEDEN

Member: Western European and Others Group, Nordic Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 42.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

## SYRIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 8.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 10 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

TANZANIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 5 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

THAILAND

Member: Asian Group, ASEAN

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 22.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

TOGO

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 1 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 17.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 2 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

## TUNISIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference, Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 3 agree, 5 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

TURKEY

Member: Western European and Others Group, Islamic Conference,  
NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 38.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 3 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

UGANDA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group, Islamic Conference

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 4 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

UKRAINIAN S.S.R.

Member: Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.3

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 8 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Member: Eastern European Group, Warsaw Pact

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.2

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 1 agree, 8 disagree, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	N

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	Y
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 12.8

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 6 disagree, 1 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

UNITED KINGDOM

Member: Western European and Others Group, European Economic Community, NATO

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 86.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 8 agree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	N
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	A

KEY VOTES IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Nicaragua: support for Contadora peace objectives. [S/17172] (Y)	Y
2. South Africa: call for mandatory, comprehensive sanctions [S/17633] (N)	N
3. Terrorism: condemning hostage-taking. [S/17685] (Y)	Y

URUGUAY

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 18.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 5 agree, 2 disagree, 2 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

VANUATU

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 13.4

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 2 disagree, 1 abstain, 5 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	X
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	X
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

VENEZUELA

Member: Latin American Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 19.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 6 agree, 2 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	Y
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	Y
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

VIETNAM

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 6.5

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 8 disagree, 2 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	X
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	X

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 9.0

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 6 disagree, 1 abstain, 3 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	X
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	X
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	X
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	A
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Asian Group, Islamic Conference,  
Arab Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 5.7

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 0 agree, 10 disagree

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	N
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	N
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	N
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	N
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	N
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	N
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

YUGOSLAVIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, Eastern European Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 11.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 3 disagree, 3 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	A
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ZAIRE

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 23.1

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 1 disagree, 4 abstain, 1 absent

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	X
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	N
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	A
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	A
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ZAMBIA

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.9

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 4 agree, 4 disagree, 2 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	Y
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	Y
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y

ZIMBABWE

Member: Non-aligned Movement, African Group

Percent Coincidence with the U.S., All Plenary Votes: 14.6

Votes on Ten Key Issues: 2 agree, 4 disagree, 4 abstain

Y = Yes, N = No, A = Abstention, X = Absence, ( ) = U.S. vote

<u>KEY ISSUES</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
1. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea (Y)	A
2. Withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan (Y)	Y
3. Human rights in Afghanistan (Y)	A
4. Human rights in Iran (Y)	A
5. Motion to accept Israeli credentials (Y)	A
6. U.S.-sponsored resolution on chemical and bacteriological weapons (Y)	Y
7. Retain criticism of U.S. in resolution on Namibia (N)	Y
8. Retain criticism of U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation in resolution on Middle East (N)	Y
9. Criticize trade embargo against Nicaragua (N)	Y
10. 1986-87 biennium budget (N)	Y



VI

MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS



MEMBERSHIP IN REGIONAL AND OTHER GROUPS  
OF UN MEMBER COUNTRIES

1. Non-aligned Movement. [99 countries]

Afghanistan; Algeria; Angola; Argentina; Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Barbados; Belize; Benin; Bhutan; Bolivia; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Rep.; Chad; Colombia; Comoros; Congo; Cuba; Cyprus; Djibouti; Ecuador; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Grenada; Guinea; Guinea Bissau; Guyana; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ivory Coast; Jamaica; Jordan; Kampuchea; Kenya; Kuwait; Laos; Lebanon; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Malta; Mauritania; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Nepal; Nicaragua; Niger; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; Panama; Peru; Qatar; Rwanda; Sao Tome & Prin.; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Somalia; Sri Lanka; St. Christopher; St. Lucia; Sudan; Suriname; Swaziland; Syria; Tanzania; Togo; Trinidad & Tobago; Tunisia; Uganda; United Arab Emir.; Vanuatu; Vietnam; Yemen Arab Republic; Yemen, P.D.R. of; Yugoslavia; Zaire; Zambia; Zimbabwe

MAIN UN REGIONAL GROUPS

2. African Group. [50 countries]

Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Rep.; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea Bissau; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Morocco; Mozambique; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sao Tome & Prin.; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania; Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Zaire; Zambia; Zimbabwe

3. Asian Group. [40 countries]

Afghanistan; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei; Burma; China; Cyprus; Fiji; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Japan; Jordan; Kampuchea; Kuwait; Laos; Lebanon; Malaysia; Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Oman; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Qatar; Samoa, Western; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Solomons; Sri Lanka; Syria; Thailand; United Arab Emir.; Vanuatu; Vietnam; Yemen Arab Republic; Yemen, P.D.R. of

4. Latin American Group. [33 countries]

Antigua & Barbuda; Argentina; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Rep.; Ecuador; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; St. Christopher; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; Suriname; Trinidad & Tobago; Uruguay; Venezuela

5. Western European and Others Group (WEOG). [22 countries]

Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany, Federal Rep.; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Turkey; United Kingdom

6. Eastern European Group. [11 countries]

Albania; Bulgaria; Byelorussian SSR; Czechoslovakia; German Dem. Rep.; Hungary; Poland; Romania; Ukrainian SSR; USSR; Yugoslavia

OTHER GROUPS

7. Islamic Conference. [42 countries]

Algeria; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Brunei; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Chad; Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt; Gabon; Gambia; Guinea; Guinea Bissau; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Malaysia; Maldives; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Niger; Oman; Pakistan; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; Turkey; Uganda; United Arab Emir.; Yemen Arab Republic; Yemen, P.D.R. of

8. Arab Group. [21 countries]

Algeria; Bahrain; Djibouti; Egypt; Iraq; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Mauritania; Morocco; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Somalia; Sudan; Syria; Tunisia; United Arab Emir.; Yemen Arab Republic; Yemen, P.D.R. of

9. Association of Southeast Asian Countries (ASEAN).  
[6 countries]

Brunei; Indonesia; Malaysia; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand

10. European Community (EC-12). [12 countries]

Belgium; Denmark; France; Germany, Federal Rep.; Greece; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Portugal\*; Spain\*; United Kingdom

[NOTE: Asterisked countries became members of the Community on January 1, 1986.]

11. Nordic Group. [5 countries]

Denmark; Finland; Iceland; Norway; Sweden







